

270 BC

TIMOSTHEUS of Rhodes added 2 winds
to the 10 named by Aristotle, creating
directions that become the 12 zodiacal
compass points

270BC

1912 Dates J-BK

"Alexandria" an obscure poem
by LYCOPHRON

270 BC

TIMOSTHEUS of Rhodes added 2 winds
to the 10 named by Aristotle, creating
directions that become the 12 original
compass points

970AC

1912Dates J-BK

"Alexandria" an obscure poem
by LYCOPITRON

After
170 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

An Astronomical epic "DIOSEMEIA"
by ARATUS (born about 270 BC)

270Bc

ARISTARCHUS, an astronomer in Alexandria constructed a modified sun dial called a SKAPHE, a spherical bowl with a needle standing up in the center like a miniature obelisk to cast shadows against lines marked off on the bowl's surface.

thus he could measure the height
& direction of the sun.

This allowed him to figure out
that the sun shines light
against a half moon, as seen
on earth, at an angle of 87 degrees.
From this he surmised the sun
is many times the size of the
earth and must be far away.

270 Bc

Duncan; Cal

Aristarchus deduced that the earth circles the sun. He argued that the sun seems to move across the sky because the earth spins on its axis. But lacking a telescope and star charts Aristarchus could not prove it.

270AD

EPICURUS, the philosopher died

270 BC & 358 AD

Smithsonian
June 1993

MEROE (NUBIAN city) flourished

Cambyses of the Persians, as well as
PETRONIUS of the Romans sent out
armies to conquer NUBIA without
success.

270 BC

The first aqueduct was extended (the one started in 312 BC) by APPIUS.

This tapped the River Anio some ten miles above Tivoli.

270BC

MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS
died. He was a Roman General.
Consul 290. He defeated the
SAMNITES, SABINES, and LUCAN
He refused to be bribed by
SAMNITE Ambassadors, saying
it was more glorious to conquer
owners of gold than to possess it
himself

270 BC

CALLIMACHUS of Alexandria and
THEOCRITUS of COS, poets.
BEROSUS of Babylon, historian

270-269BC

CRATES of Athens head of the
Academy

270 \Rightarrow 216 BC

HIERON II, Dictator of Syracuse.

By 270 B.C.

Roman army had subdued
the Greek city-states in southern
Italy

270 BC

d 215 BC

HIERO (OR HIERON) II was a Sicilian general who was chosen ruler (Tyrant) of Syracuse in about 270 BC after defeating the HIMERTINES, mercenaries who had dominated northeastern Sicily.

When Rome sided with the Himertines, HIERO allied himself with Carthage. Defeated at the beginning of the FIRST PUNIC WAR, he subsequently supported Rome.

the prosperity of his long reign is celebrated
by the poet THEOCRITUS. HIERO
encouraged the inventor ARCHIMEDES

By 270 BC

The first phase of Roman expansion was over.

Ringed about by hostile peoples - Etruscans in the north, predatory hill tribes in central Italy, and Greeks in the south - Rome had subdued them all after long, agonizing effort and found itself master of all Italy south of the Po valley. Rome always claimed that its

was were defensive,

After
270 BC

The Carthaginians remained as Rome's rival in the West. Their navy controlled the western Mediterranean.

However, Carthage relied on mercenaries to do the fighting